

The Daily Republican.
G. E. HAMMILL, J. E. MOORE,
HANSHER & MOORE, Publishers.
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Entered at the Post Office at Decatur, Ill., as second class mail matter.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, 1901.
Let Gould, it is reported, paid \$271,000 for the New York World. He could have purchased several other democratic papers for half the money.

REAL ESTATE is booming in Chicago. Last week the market was very active, one of the most notable sales being that of the Hale building, on the southeast corner of Washington and State streets, to Judge Van Higgins for \$412,500. The site of the lot is 100 feet on State street by 90 feet on Washington, and the cost of the property, which I will extend \$45,000 a year. The price paid for the State street front is at \$4,125 per front foot, improved. This is the highest price that has ever been paid for property in Chicago.

THOMAS CARLYLE.
The great essayist, biographer and historian, Thomas Carlyle, died at London on Saturday morning in the 86th year of his age. Although popularly known as an English writer, Mr. Carlyle was a Scotchman by birth, and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and had acquired fame as an author before he went to London to reside, in 1834. His best known works are: "Sartor Resartus," "The History of the French Revolution," "The Life of Schiller," "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches." During our civil war Carlyle proved to be one of the bitterest enemies of the American government, and exhibited the most intense joy over what he thought betokened its overthrow. He was a hero worshiper, as his works all show, and a hater of the democratic ideas have been crystallized in our republicanism form of government. Honest, but he was wrong all the time.

OHIO'S republican criticism of Mr. Hayes for his action toward District Attorney Woodford is very bitter. Mr. Hayes has done much for many Ohio people, and it would be a sad happening indeed, if he should become a prophet without honor in his own country.

It takes thirty-three thousand votes to elect a Congressman in the Northern States, and but twenty-three thousand in the South. On the basis of votes, the North should have 280 members instead of 193 now present. Of course the constitution requires the apportionment to be made on the same basis of population, but this does not prove what is right and equitable. It is very evident that Southern voters do not all come out to the polls, figures prove that, and it is fair to assume that many fail to vote through intimidation.

NOTHING can be more melancholy than the last days of the American President's term of office. However well he may have acquitted himself in the discharge of his public duties, he is not much regarded when he is about to lay down his power. He glides back into private life almost unnoticed. The interest of the people centers about his successor. The value of the retiring President's services to the country is not known and cannot be estimated at such a time. His virtues and failings must be judged in a calmer season, and his place in history fixed by a later generation. The ex-President's conduct in his retirement and the public appreciation he receives may go far to determine what place he holds in the regard of his fellow citizens. Sincere expressions of feelings concerning him are more apt to come when he has lost his power to reward or punish than when he possessed it. There have been Presidents whose influence has not perished with their resignation of office. Thomas Jefferson at Monticello and Andrew Jackson at the Hermitage studied a great political authority long after they had left the White House. Pilgrimages were made to their homes as the shrine of some Grecian oracle, and their advice was eagerly sought and generally followed by the members of their own parties. General Grant is another notable instance of a President who has not become obscure in retirement. He was received with almost royal honors in all the courts of Europe, and returned to his own country apparently a greater man than when he left it. Thus he still has great political influence was shown in the last campaign, when he made the strongest, most powerful, and most effective speech that was produced by either side. What will be the fate of President Hayes in his retirement remains to be seen. Will there be pilgrimages to Fremont? Will the whole nation rise to do him honor and uncover in his presence? Will his services be eagerly sought in the next campaign, and his advice demanded in a critical emergency by his former party associates? Let us live and learn. Nothing can be more certain than that his place in history cannot be determined in the last days of his dying administration. Welcome the coming of the party guest.—Chicago Tribune.

ROBERT LINCOLN.
Cabinet Speculations—An Incident of His Academy Life.
Cincinnati Gazette.
Whether or not there is any truth in the report that Robert T. Lincoln, of Chicago, is to have a place in Gen. Garfield's Cabinet, the choice might fall on a much worse man. Mr. Lincoln is a lawyer of high standing, and a worthy son of his noble father. The child is the father of the man, so Wordsworth tells us, and there is an incident of Robert Lincoln's early life which, on this principle, should commend him to present favor. In 1860 he was preparing for Harvard College, at a New England Academy. One night some of the students indulged in the boyish mischief of unhooking gates, pulling down signs, etc. They carried their fun a little too far, and a local lawyer, also a prominent Republican politician, was employed to prosecute them by the persons aggrieved. Abraham Lincoln had then been nominated for the Presidency, and the politician aforesaid was anxious for office. So in summoning the young offenders to appear before him he omitted Lincoln, or possibly he may not have known he was implicated. At any rate he was not called on. This did not consort with his ideas of justice, and he waited upon the lawyer, informing him that he was as guilty as any of the others, and demanded that his name should be included. The legal gentleman said he would see about it, and he kept his word by successfully using his influence to have the entire prosecution stopped. So all parties were appeased, the boys escaped scot free, the politician avoided proceedings against the future President's son, and Robert Lincoln showed himself a ship of the old block. He has done nothing since to forfeit the reputation which his conduct gave him among all who knew the circumstances.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.
Chicago Times.
One of the most sensible bills now before the Illinois Legislature is that introduced by Mr. Marshall for the amendment of the law of libel. The law as it stands is a relic of the barbarous ages in which newspapers were unknown. In some respect the old English rule, which held to the principle, "the greater the truth, the greater the libel," has been modified in this State, but the statute still ignores the conditions under which newspapers are now published. The presumption of malice in the publication of news in a modern paper is absurdly irrational, as is also the assumption that injury inflicted by erroneous statements can only be repaired by an award of money from the pocket of the publisher. Take the case of a paper like the Chicago Times as an illustration. From a local staff of twenty or thirty alert reporters, and four or five hundred special correspondents scattered all over the country, from San Francisco to Portland, from Duluth to Galveston, the Times receives nightly vast masses of news. That reporters or correspondents will be sometimes led in error or misrepresentation is inevitable. Is it possible that the news editor at his desk in the Times office shall distinguish at a glance the dispatch containing an injuriously false statement from that which is simply a record of interesting facts? The suggestion is preposterous. No human intelligence is capable of that, or of finding for correspondents in hundreds of towns and cities men of judgment so perfect and instinct so acute that they can never be misled or deceived. The most that can be reasonably asked is that reports shall be scanned with care; that correspondents or reporters who exhibit insouciance for their important trusts shall not be permitted to repeat blunders in which they have been detected, and the misstatements inadvertently published shall be corrected as promptly as possible. The first two of these conditions are insured by the self-interest of publishers who understand the importance of maintaining the character of their journals as newspapers. A refusal of the other would be presumptuous proof of malice; but no newspaper refuses to correct a statement the erroneous character of which is shown by reasonable evidence. What is proposed in Mr. Marshall's bill is simply that the publication of a retraction of a false statement on two successive days shall be accepted as sufficient reparation for any wrong done in the erroneous report. This is common sense and justice, and the bill should be made a law. It will be opposed, of course, by attorneys of the slyest sort, for its effect would be to deprive them of small jobs more or less in the nature of blackmail; but intelligent legislators will doubtless be able to see that the time has arrived for adapting the law relating to the responsibilities of newspapers to the conditions under which newspapers must be published in these days if they are published at all.

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THERE is a law under which each house of congress claims a right, when a witness refuses to answer against himself, to imprison him in order to force him to do so. In the case of Hallett Kilburn the supreme court has declared that law unconstitutional. Mr. Kilburn is a newspaper correspondent, and was supposed to be implicated in the publication of the Chinese treaty. He was imprisoned by order of the house. He sued for false imprisonment. The speaker and sergeant-at-arms set up the plea that they sent him to jail by order of the house. This plea was sustained by the court below, and Kilburn appealed to the supreme court. That court ruled that the plea was not valid and sent the case back for trial.

EDUCATIONAL.
TEACHERS MEETING.
Meeting called to order by the president. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Superintendent spoke of the encouraging prospects for future school work in the rural districts; of the enthusiasm in many parts of the county, and the sympathy of the tax payers for anything which will tend to systematize the effective work of the school. Mr. J. W. Underwood, of Walnut Grove, discussed how to encourage collateral reading at some length and offered many good suggestions. Mr. Charles Groves, of the Batchelder school, also offered valuable hints on this topic. Miss R. Belle Fulton, of the first ward, discussed: "How much arithmetic shall we teach?" to the entire satisfaction of the members present; Mr. J. N. Wilkinson, of the high school, offered strong arguments in favor of the adoption of the Metric System of weights and measures. Miss Priscilla Milburn, of the first ward, made many good suggestions on "How to secure regular attendance of pupils," followed by Rev. Abner Cobb, who made many pointed hits, striking right and left, not even omitting the "poetic mule." Taking the meeting as a whole it was certainly an entire success, the only persons not being benefited were those who were absent. The Graduating Course of Study for Maccon County is the subject for discussion at the next meeting. Programme will be published in due time.

THE BATCHELDER SCHOOL is still decorating. The following named pupils of that school have donated pictures: Richard and Sadie Gilman, Mary P. Batchelder, Jessie McKenzie, Lucius Morse and Maggie Sanders; from Cora Eymann, a large chromo; from the graduating class: J. C. Batchelder, H. M. Batchelder, H. Morse, Asahel Morse and Susie L. Harper, a pair of fine oil chromos; from the school five mottoes.

NETTIE HENDRICK'S school has the measles—the pupils we mean. Miss Hendricks teaches at Willow Branch, in Maccon township, and certainly has a model school. Maccon schools have the measles. Laura B. Martin reports that the following pupils donated pictures for decorating their school: Maggie Hines, Charley Kendall, Hattie McKinney, James McKinney, Richard Best, Charlie Best, Emma McMillen, Nellie and Bertie Kendall. Others will bring evergreens.

BOODY SCHOOL has decorated its walls. The following named persons contributed their mite: Arthur and Minnie Evans, pictures; Wisely, Freddy and Josie Neinkner, paintings and picture; Elmer Rosenkrantz, Julia Walker, Stella Blankenship, Jessie Hill, Eda King, Lena and Joseph Albert, Laura and Tommy Thornton and Sallie Smith each donated pictures. The school presented a large frame containing cards of pupils. The teacher presented a handsome pen drawing and writes us that it was a splendid ideal. All delighted, etc.

COMPLAINTS come to us from certain neighborhoods of teachers dancing to the neglect of their schools. One case is cited in which the teacher actually "napped" in school hours. We stepped into a store room in a village a few days since, wrapped up too much to be known, and overheard a conversation among men representing more than one school. From this conversation we learned that many good teachers were dancing to the actual neglect of their school. Now, if teachers must dance, they should arrange to dance all night on Fridays and continue their exercises on Saturdays till such time in the forenoon as may satisfy their demands for recreation. Is the teacher who dances three out of the five school nights competent to do good, active, wide awake school work? The teachers only rest is sleep. Will he get it if he dances till the "wee small hours" and then retires for one or two hours? Directors have a right to demand teaching from the person whom they employ. Patrons have a right to object to "snooze keepers" and demand the entire time of the teacher in return for the burdensome taxes self-imposed for his employment. We have a right to say just what we think of a teacher's work. When directors ask us about the government of a teacher we say just what we believe is true. When they ask us about his ability to impart instruction to others we do not hesitate to say what the drawbacks are, if any. If teachers neglect their schools we will say so when consulted about it. In conclusion allow us to say that "if the shoe pinches, take it off."

AMONG the many school buildings recently visited, none are more tastefully arranged or better constructed than Grand Prairie school, in Wheatland township. The room is seated with the very best of modern furniture; the walls are pleasantly painted with a delightful tint which is not painful to the eye; the black board is the best we have found in the county; certainly the pupils and teacher appreciate these things from the work being done. "The Rock of Ages," "The School boy" and the magic horse shoe decorate the walls. Thirty bright, happy faces respond to roll call and delight to engage in the tasks of the school-room.

GENERAL GRANT is fast smashing up the old tradition that an ex-President is bound to lead a dignified and nothing sort of life. With the World's Fair and a Mexican railroad on his hands, and the Nicaragua canal project to look after, he is about as busy and useful a citizen as the country can boast.—New York Tribune.

TELEGRAPHIC.
PUMPING GOULD.
What He Says of the Telegraph Consolidation.
A New Railroad Scheme.

NEW YORK, February 6.—The following is an interview with a representative of the World:
Reporter:—Perhaps you would not object to stating what was the object of the consolidation of the telegraph interests?
Gould:—Certainly not. On the contrary I am very glad to have an opportunity to say the object of the consolidation was to carry out a long-cherished plan of developing in the United States an efficient system of cheap telegraphy on a great scale, both by sea and by land. When I was in Europe in 1879, I was struck by seeing how much more freely the telegraph was used in ordinary private business there than in this country. This is especially true of Switzerland. Of course the distances to be covered in this country are so enormous, and the population so sparse, we cannot, for some time to come, expect to see the work of covering the whole country with a telegraphic system done as cheaply here as a little country like Switzerland, but I am sure that under one system, without conflicting interests to look after, and with the expenses of only one organization instead of three or four to be met, such economies can be introduced into American telegraphy that rates to the press and public can be gradually and systematically cheapened without impairing the efficiency of the service.

Reporter:—Do you think, then, this will be the result of the change?
Gould:—Of course I do, for it will be the policy and purpose of the new company to effect this. I went into it with this view, and I shall certainly use my constant effort and all my influence to make this policy and this purpose successful.

Reporter:—Of course you know this is not the general impression, and that there are movements in the produce stock and cotton exchanges looking to new telegraph projects.
Gould:—Yes, I know this, and am not surprised at these projects, nor at the solicitude with which merchants and business men have looked at the consolidation, about which so many stories have been set afloat. If there had been any truth in these stories whatever, the exchanges would have very good reason to set about organizing new companies, but when sensible people come to understand General Eckert's practical, comprehensive plans for the future, which embrace establishing direct special wires between business exchanges all over the country, and putting them into direct communication with each other and with the great markets of Europe, I think they will see matters in a different light. My idea of a telegraphic system is to supply everybody who wishes control of telegraphic facilities, with those facilities, giving private business houses wires and operators of their own whenever they require them, and doing the same for newspapers, exchanges and railways; in short, all interests.

Reporter:—I observe you speak of communications with Europe. How will the consolidation affect cable matters?
Gould:—Very favorably, because the new company has under contract, through the new cable company organized at Albany, two cables between this country and England, which are to be laid early in the coming summer. Cables will also be laid from Cuba, where they will connect with our present system, to other West India islands, to Brazil, and other parts of South America, as well as from San Francisco to China, Japan, Oceania and Australia, with a northern line by way of Puget Sound to Alaska and Northern Asia, connected in Kamobakha with the Russian system, so that at no distant date St. Petersburg will be in communication with New York by way of Asia, as well as Europe, and England will reach her Australian colonies through New York and by our American lines cheaper and more expeditiously than over English wires through the Red sea and by way of India.

Reporter:—Then you contemplate a general cable and telegraphic system around the world?
Gould:—Certainly we do; and we contemplate such a system as an American system, of which New York and not London shall be the centre. I see no reason why the United States should permit a position which geographically belongs to us to be taken away from us by England. While rival telegraphic companies in this country were fighting each other for domestic business, they could neither do domestic business on sound principles nor do anything to compete with Great Britain for the general telegraphic business of the world. Now we have changed all this—how completely you may judge when I tell you that since the consolidation \$10,000,000 have been subscribed to carry our new cable connections into effect.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—General Grant presided at the meeting last night in the interest of the World's Fair in 1893. Addresses were made by a number of gentlemen. Three hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars have been collected for the enterprise in the past six days. Three gentlemen present contributed \$5,000 each. The railroad expect to give \$1,000,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., February 5.—The Courier-Journal's special from Owensville says George Prent, a bachelor aged 70 years and his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Goodpasture, some years older, have lived together in this county, five miles from this city for several years, the two living alone. For some time Mrs. Goodpasture has been paralyzed and unable to get out of her bed. Thursday evening Prent had gotten in his wood for the night and morning, and before retiring started to throw on a back-log and build up a fire. He lifted the log, and on throwing it on the fire, fell with it and being unable to move at all or make any noise whatever, and compelled to see the cats eating the flesh from the face of her brother.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 5.—It has just leaked out here that Senator Blaine and Gen. Garfield met at the Union depot here, about a week ago, and at once repaired to the house of a friend, where they passed between one and two hours together. Then the two returned to the depot, and Senator Blaine left the city on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, and General Garfield returned to Mentor.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Publication is made here to-day that the New York Chicago and St. Louis railway company has been organized with a capital of \$16,000,000, of which \$13,000,000 has been taken by a syndicate, which has deposited ten per cent. of the subscription in cash. It is proposed to build a line from Cleveland to Chicago; also to extend a line from Fort Wayne Junction to St. Louis. The company purchased fifty-six miles of the Wabash canal, which gives it the right of way in Fort Wayne 250 feet broad. The line from Cleveland to Chicago will be completed this year, and to St. Louis by July 1882. Regarding the extension of the new road eastward, nothing has been decided upon. The capitalists interested in this new project are prominently identified with the Lake Erie and Western, Ohio Central and Peoria, Decatur and Evansville companies.

THE Philadelphia Times Atlantic for 1881, a pamphlet in muslin cover of 144 pages, is full of reliable statistical information. Among other curiosities we find in it is the speech of Daniel Dougherty nominating Gen. W. S. Hancock, in which the orator said: "With him we can fling away our shields and wage an aggressive war."

With him as our chief, the bloody banner of the republicans will fall from their palsied grasp. Oh, my countrymen, in this supreme moment the destinies of the republic are at stake, and the liberties of the people are imperiled. The people hang breathlessly on your deliberation. Take heed! Make no mistake! I nominate one who can carry every southern state, and who can carry Pennsylvania, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey and New York—the soldier-statesman, with a record as stainless as his sword—Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania. If elected, he will take his seat."

DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS are a cheap and simple remedy for Dyspepsia and Biliousness in all their worst forms. It is a well-known preparation, and has been known and endorsed by physicians for many years, and has been used by thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world as a standard and reliable remedy.

Notice of Final Settlement.
To Mattie B. Sawyer, Thomas J. Sawyer, Eleanor Barnes, Maria Lark, Sarah J. Young, Edith Sawyer, John Sawyer, Mary A. Hamilton, Susan C. Clokey, Allen Lark and Thomas Lark, heirs of William Lark, deceased.

YOU are hereby notified that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of William Sawyer, deceased, will, on Monday, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1901, in the office of the clerk of the County Court of the county of Maccon and State of Illinois, his final report as such administrator, and ask that said report be approved and an order of distribution be made by said court, and for an order discharging him from all further duties and liabilities as such administrator; at which time you can appear, if you see fit to do so.

BENJAMIN O. MCKEYNOLDS,
Administrator of the estate of Wm. Sawyer, Feb. 5, 1901—404.

QUEENSWARE!
CHINA, GLASS GOODS, LAMPS, BEST LAMP CHIMNEYS, WHITE COAL OIL, PETROLEUM FLUID, CHANDELIERS, LIBRARY LAMPS, and HUNDREDS OF ARTICLES in daily use by every Housekeeper.

FURNITURE!
Two floors exclusively for BARGAINS in New and Second-Hand Furniture. Also a line of

STOVES!
That have been used only a short time, and are nearly as good as new, at about HALF PRICE.

LITTLE'S,
COURT HOUSE BLOCK.

COOK STOVES!
FOR COAL OR WOOD, FAMILY HARDWARE, FLUID OR VAPOUR STOVES, CUTLERY, TRAYES, BRUSHES, WOODEN WARE, and a large assortment of goods that every body needs for Housekeeping, including all kinds of

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,
BEDS, MATTRESSES, CHAIRS, DINING TABLES, DINING ROOM CUTLERY, BEDROOM CUTLERY, KITCHEN CUTLERY, all at the Lowest Living Prices.

LITTLE'S
Mammoth Stores,
Jan. 21, 1881—404

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CLOAKS, DOLMANS, Etc.

We have about 200 CLOAKS and DOLMANS that we to-day reduce to manufacturers' cost rather than to carry over.

We also reduce our entire stock of NUBIAS, HOODS, KNIT JACKETS and ULSTERS, KNITSCARFS for boys and men TO COST.

As our original price for the above goods was about as low as windy advertisers bought them, you will get some excellent bargains by purchasing of us.

F. L. HAYS & CO.
Jan. 5, 1881—404

Bargains Extraordinary!
LOOK!

15 CLOAKS at - - - \$ 2.75
20 CLOAKS at - - - 3.75
18 CLOAKS at - - - 5.50
30 CLOAKS, Heavy all Wool BEAVER, various styles, elaborately trimmed, stylish garments, at \$8, \$8.50, \$9 and \$10.

15 DOLMANS at - - - 6.50
10 DOLMANS at - - - 7.50
15 DOLMANS at - - - 11.00
10 DOLMANS at - - - 14.50
24 Heavy All Wool CIRCULARS, in dark and light colors, - - - 6.50

50 CHILDREN'S CLOAKS at \$3, \$4 and \$5.

350 dozens Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fancy, All Wool, full, regular made, SEAMLESS HOSE, ranging in prices from 20c to 90c a pair

40 dozens Misses' Striped Merino Hose at 15c.
50 dozens Misses' and Children's Hose, good colors, at 10c.

50 doz. Ladies' heavy dark colored Cotton Hose at 15c.
25 doz. Ladies' Merino and all Wool Hose, plain and fancy, at 25, 30, 35, 40 and 50c a pair.

Prices Not Allowed to Stand Way of Sales
In addition to the above, we show a MOST COMPLETE LINE of

CORSETS,

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RUCHINGS, CANVASS, YARNS, ZEPHYRS, TABLE LINEN, CRASH, TOWELS, BASKETS, SATCHELS, LADIES' MUSLIN, MERINO and FLANNEL UNDERWEAR, MEN'S SHIRTS, BED SPREADS, MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

The above enumerated goods are all this year's manufacture, fresh and new, and first-class every way. The prices named are exactly what they cost us originally, and parties in want of this class of goods will find them the best goods in this market for the money, and good investments for next season.

We wish it distinctly understood that our Stock of Specialties or the quality of our Goods CANNOT BE EXCELLED BY ANY HOUSE IN THIS SECTION. We are confident that an examination of our stock and prices cannot fail to convince you that by trading with us you save money and be sure of getting reliable goods only.

Sign of the BIC
18. CHEAP STORE,

SOL. MORITZ & CO.

COAL! COAL!!

J. H. VENNIGERHOLZ,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL,
OF THE BEST GRADES.

Sole Agent for MT. OLIVE COAL, and also for the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY'S LACKAWANNA.
Office and yard adjoining Decatur Furniture Company's Factory. Telephone at Ashby & Address.

The Daily Republican.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 11, 1901. CITY DEPARTMENT

SEE those lovely decorated net and lace sets, at E. D. BARTON'S. **CAIRO** pays her mayor \$1,000. **LOVELY** lambskins at A. B. **THE NEWS** says the measles is scarce.

THE Decatur coal shaft is 380 feet.

ROLAND REED and "An Arat" at the opera house to-night.

DECATUR Lodge of Good Templars meet to-night to elect officers. A full attendance of the members is desired.

NOTE the low prices of adm. Humphy Dumpy show to-morrow only 95 and 95 cents.

QUIT a number of carelessly young men and boys skating day after day on the river.

CALL at C. B. Prescott's to see and see those magnificent purses. Terms easy.

SATURDAY evening before three policemen, an express horse and a driver to take country drunken men to the house. He got there in due time.

ASHBY & ANDREWS stock in house east of the mill, on the street.

JOHN for a change, rain began to drizzle last evening. Continued to fall all night and forenoon to-day.

AGGUSTUS HARTWIG has pointed administrator of the John A. Hornstein, the sum given a bond in the sum of approved security.

THE funeral of the late Mrs. sister-in-law of Capt. J. M. place from the family residence, Decatur street, this afternoon on Saturday night.

JUST received new and in at Abel & Locke's. Call and see.

AT the tabernacle next Sat. Miss Aggie Andrews, the vocalist and musician, of will be assisted by the best talent.

THERE'S no telling how there are in this county, paragraph states that there are in DeWitt county, being every two voters. One vote is counted.

WILL you go from "ice to the Central excursion on the 18th inst? The train will be at midnight. Fare for the \$10.00; tickets good for 30 days.

MONEY to loan in sums upwards on city property. A. Brown, Attorney at Law, Feb. 4—424

THE Barnhart's receipts for the performance in Cincinnati will be sent in a two-volume set at New Orleans next night.

PARTICULAR remarks on the Nebraska's Bohemian night every where.

AN exchange states that the man who was the water of the one so far, and that it is till the first of April. Then look for any special let-up two months yet.

SEE what a lot of goods Marshall's Long Syrup will cure the worst case of cough promptly and effectually. It is sold 50 cents a bottle.

TRIMMED hats at low prices and all other goods cheap.

LAST Sunday night a new Evangelist Party attended performance at Lincoln. authorities said nay and was unlighted.

BEAUTIFUL Ribbons at 12 Dec 18—404

A LARGE lot of Hawsack will be closed out on our at greatly reduced prices. Jan. 6—424

EMMA WILLIAMS has retired of business in Central Union, Prairie street, three doors street, where she will be her friends and patrons.

WORKINGMEN look to and save doctor bills, by shall's Long Syrup for colds, etc. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

COME and see the new skating at Kromeyer's. fore purchasing, else complete line of Hawsack & B on hand, all at less than of P. O.

Last night, between and M. P. Murphy's for escape. The fender was warding by leaving the side.

A good house of 30 kitchen, barn, etc. W. corner of Pine. Apply Jan 27—424

IF you see a lady drive in a carriage by the side of her, pick it up, you are sure to see a man or woman's face all over the place. You must then be in the driving position. (See Driving School.)

WABASH ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC

The Great Through Car Route to
Missouri,
Kansas,
Nebraska,
Iowa.

NO CHANGE OF CARS FROM
TOLEDO OR ST. LOUIS TO
ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC

WABASH ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC

Don't accept any ticket unless it reads
OVER THE
WABASH ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RY.

On and after Sunday, Oct. 10th, 1909, trains
will run as follows: On the Chicago Division
of the W. & P. R. by way of Hannibal:

GOING EAST:
No. 44, Chicago Express, 12:15 p. m.
No. 44, Chicago Mail, 12:15 p. m.
No. 44, Chicago Mail, 12:15 p. m.
No. 44, Chicago Mail, 12:15 p. m.

GOING WEST:
No. 45, Hannibal Express, 7:30 a. m.
No. 45, Hannibal Mail, 7:30 a. m.
No. 45, Hannibal Mail, 7:30 a. m.
No. 45, Hannibal Mail, 7:30 a. m.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

HENRY MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLUE MOUND, ILL.

Special attention to Commercial business
transacted in all state courts.
Blue Mound, Ill., Jan. 25, 1909—wrt

ALBERT T. SUMMERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE—On South Water street, let door
from the Court House, with R. B. Curtis,
Judge of the Peace. July 1st—daily
Prompt attention given to collections.
May 1st—daily

GEORGE R. SHIRLEY, Blue Mound, Ill.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Prompt attention given to all kinds of collec-
tions. Money to loan on real estate.
May 1st—daily

DUNN & BROWN,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
and SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

Office on East Main street, over J. M. Miller
& Co's Bank, Decatur, Ill.
Jan. 16, 1909—dwt

J. D. WHEELER, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Special attention given to the diseases of
women and children.
Office No. 19 Water street, Residence No. 34
West Main street, Decatur, Illinois.

Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Chancery and Notary Public.

Deeds, Mortgages, Contracts, and all
kinds of legal documents carefully written
and acknowledged taken and abstracts
examined. Attention given to Probate and
Real Estate matters and matters arising under
the laws of Illinois. Collections made in
all parts of the United States. Office over Busi-
ness Block, East Main street, Decatur, Ill.
Office open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Also office
at No. 42 West Wood street, open from 8 to 10
P. M. June 1st—dwt

D. H. A. S. WALTZ,
DENTIST

Office over Barber & Co's Shoe Store, East Main
street, Residence No. 49 North Main street,
Decatur, Illinois. Jan 1st—dwt

JOHN A. BROWN,
Attorney-at-Law,
and Master in Chancery for Macon county
Illinois. Office 23 North Water street, west
side of New Square, Decatur, Ill.
Jan. 10, 1909—dwt

BURN & PARK, D. L. Hays, Edwin Park.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Office No. 14 East Main street, up stairs, Deca-
tur, Illinois. April 1st—dwt

D. H. C. DAWKINS,
DENTIST.

Chloroform, Ether or Gas given at any time
for painless extraction of teeth.
Office over Shooker, Hammer & Co's Bank,
Decatur, Illinois. Dec 1st—dwt

Attorneys & Counselors-at-Law.
Office over the Decatur National Bank. Spe-
cial attention to matters in Probate and Chan-
cery.
Decatur, Ill., Sept. 24, 1909—dwt

Anthony Thornton, E. R. Eldridge,
J. C. Hostetter.
THORNTON, ELDREDGE & HOSTETTER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office over the Decatur National Bank, South
side of New Square, Decatur, Illinois. New 1st—dwt

W. C. GAULT, H. C. TOWNSEND,
Gen. Manager, Gen. Pass. Agent,
Gen. Freight Agent, Decatur, Ill.

Solicitor in Chancery
Office No. 50 West Street, Decatur, Ill.
Private residence on East Main street.
Feb. 12th—dwt

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
CHARLES LAUX, Proprietor,
South side of the Old Square, Decatur, Illinois
Jan. 1, 1909—dwt

B. L. STERNETT,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office southwest corner of the Old Square, in
the office formerly occupied by Dr. M. J. Storer,
over W. C. Adams' Drug Store.
Jan 1st—dwt

FRANK W. HAINES,
BILL POSTER DISTRIBUTOR.

AGENT SMITH'S OPERA HOUSE,
may be found on inquiry at the REPUBLICAN
Counting Room.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1,619.
In the matter of JEROME CULP, Bankrupt.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition
has been filed in said court by said Jerome
Culp, in said district, duly declared bankrupt
under the act of Congress of March 3d, 1867,
and the amendments thereto, from all his
debts and other claims provable under said
act, and that the 5th day of February, A. D.
1909, at eleven o'clock A. M., is assigned for
the hearing of the same by the said Court, at
the United States Court Room in the City of
Springfield, when and where all creditors of
said bankrupt, and all other persons in interest,
may attend and show cause, if any they have,
why the prayer of said petition should not
be granted.
HARVEY PARCO, Attorney for Petitioner.
Dated at Springfield, Jan. 4th, 1909.
Jan. 5, 1909—dwt

INDIANAPOLIS, Decatur and Springfield
RAILWAY COMPANY.

Take this for the East and all points North
and South on the Indianapolis, Decatur and
Springfield Railroad (Chicago Division), Paris and
Danville Railway, N. T. & C. R. Y. and I. C.
& N. T. & C. R. Y. Connections being made at
Junction Stations, and through tickets on sale
at the ticket office, Decatur, Ill.

CONDENSED TIME-CARD.
LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS GOING EAST:
Mail and Express No. 2, 12:15 p. m.
Mail and Express No. 4, 12:15 p. m.
Mail and Express No. 6, 12:15 p. m.
Mail and Express No. 8, 12:15 p. m.

GOING WEST:
Passenger, 7:15 a. m.
Freight, 7:30 a. m.
Passenger, 7:15 a. m.
Freight, 7:30 a. m.

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TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE

Is the Best and Most
Agreeable Preparation
in the World.

For Constipation, Biliousness,
Headache, Torpid Liver, Hem-
orrhoids, Indigestion, and all
disorders arising from an ob-
structed state of the system.

Ladies and children, and those who dislike
taking pills and various medicines, are espe-
cially benefited by its agreeable qualities.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE may be used
in all cases that need the aid of a purgative,
cathartic, or aperient medicine, and while it
cures the same result as the agents named, it is
entirely free from the usual objection com-
mon to them. Packed in boxes of 25 and 50.
Price 25 cts. Large boxes 60c.

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DRUGGISTS.

BLENZ & DANZEISEN
BUTCHERS

—AND—
PACKERS.

—A NEW STOCK OF—
SMOKED AND CURED
MEATS.

WEST SIDE OF THE OLD SQUARE

HAMS.
Hams, from 18 pounds and upwards, 11 cents;
under 18 pounds, 12 1/2 cts. Sugar-Cured Shoul-
ders, 8 cents; Lard, 10 cts.

Breakfast Bacon, Dried
Beef, Bologna and Lard
at Wholesale and Retail.

FRESH MEATS
Of all kinds on hand. We kill only first-class
stock
Feb 1st—dwt

"IT STANDS AT THE HEAD."

THE
Prairie Farmer
For 1881.

**A STANDARD AUTHORITY ON MATTERS
PERTAINING TO AGRICULTURE AND
KINDRED PRODUCTIVE INDUS-
TRIES. A FRESH AND READ-
ABLE FAMILY JOURNAL.**

—AND—
THOUGHTFUL AND TEMPERATE COMMENTARY
ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Now in its FORTY-FIRST YEAR, the PRAIRIE
FARMER is old in the sense that the
world is old—old in experience and knowledge,
and correspondingly vigorous and able.

ITS DEPARTMENT ARE
AGRICULTURAL,
HORTICULTURAL,
STOCK RAISING,
VETERINARY,
HOUSEHOLD,
POULTRY AND BEES,
LITERARY,
GOOD HEALTH, ETC.

Answer this Question.
Why do so many people we see around
us seem to prefer to suffer and be made
miserable by Indigestion, Constipation,
Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up
of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75c
we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer,
guaranteed to cure them.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.
A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria,
Canker Mouth and Head Ache.
With each bottle there is an ingenious
nasal syringe, by the more successful
treatment of these complaints without ex-
tra charge.

Sold by Henry Smith. dec11-dead-dw

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The Tyranny of Buttons.
Among all the possible arguments
for woman's natural inferiority to
man the only one having real force
has never been formulated; this is
her meek submission to buttons.

The buttons of the male habiliments
are always coming off—notably
before breakfast, when the average
husband is about as amiable as a
bear with a sore head. At this
time, if he finds a button loose, he
gives it a "yank" and then looks
about helplessly for his victim—the
first woman coming into his field of
vision. He holds the button up be-
fore her, says it has "come off," and
she is expected to sew it on straight-
way. Generally the victim is his
wife; and though the lady may be
crying, and the breakfast prepara-
tions in need of supervision, while
the tyrant himself has nothing on
earth to do but make his toilet,
and has, moreover, sewing ma-
terials right before him on the dress-
ing table, he never rises to the con-
ception of his possible competence
to supply his own wants. Woman,
in his eyes, is the preordained su-
pervisor of buttons; and a delicate con-
sideration for her rights and prerogatives
is his motive for relegating the
task to her; at least this is the
way he apologizes, when in a play-
ful mood, for his lack of deftness
with the needle, which, as a rule is
the fault of the women who have had
charge of his boyhood. They should
have taught him to replace the but-
tons he is forever wrenching off
with his rude fingering. One or
two lessons about the time the boy
begins to go to school, a little work-
book placed in his room, containing
needles, thread, two or three kinds
of buttons, and an open top thimble
—the only kind that ever should be
worn,—and the problem is solved
for a lifetime; for whatever one is ac-
customed to do from childhood one
does easily and dexterously. Wom-
en have shown their capacity for ac-
complishments and attainments sup-
posed to be exclusively masculine.
It is time for a corresponding dis-
play of ambition and adaptability
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does easily and dexterously. Wom-
en have shown their capacity for ac-
complishments and attainments sup-
posed to be exclusively masculine.
It is time for a corresponding dis-
play of ambition and adaptability
on the part of men; and they cannot
make a better beginning than by
learning to sew on their own buttons.

THE TYPICITY OF BUTTONS.
Among all the possible arguments
for woman's natural inferiority to
man the only one having real force
has never been formulated; this is
her meek submission to buttons.

The buttons of the male habiliments
are always coming off—notably
before breakfast, when the average
husband is about as amiable as a
bear with a sore head. At this
time, if he finds a button loose, he
gives it a "yank" and then looks
about helplessly for his victim—the
first woman coming into his field of
vision. He holds the button up be-
fore her, says it has "come off," and
she is expected to sew it on straight-
way. Generally the victim is his
wife; and though the lady may be
crying, and the breakfast prepara-
tions in need of supervision, while
the tyrant himself has nothing on
earth to do but make his toilet,
and has, moreover, sewing ma-
terials right before him on the dress-
ing table, he never rises to the con-
ception of his possible competence
to supply his own wants. Woman,
in his eyes, is the preordained su-
pervisor of buttons; and a delicate con-
sideration for her rights and prerogatives
is his motive for relegating the
task to her; at least this is the
way he apologizes, when in a play-
ful mood, for his lack of deftness
with the needle, which, as a rule is
the fault of the women who have had
charge of his boyhood. They should
have taught him to replace the but-
tons he is forever wrenching off
with his rude fingering. One or
two lessons about the time the boy
begins to go to school, a little work-
book placed in his room, containing
needles, thread, two or three kinds
of buttons, and an open top thimble
—the only kind that ever should be
worn,—and the problem is solved
for a lifetime; for whatever one is ac-
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